

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 2000-066658

(43)Date of publication of application : 03.03.2000

(51)Int.CI. G09G 5/30
G09G 5/02
G09G 5/24

(21)Application number : 10-232800

(71)Applicant : FUJI XEROX CO LTD

(22)Date of filing : 19.08.1998

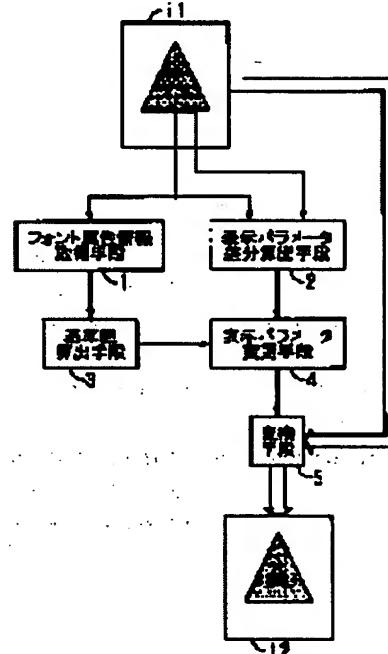
(72)Inventor : SAITO SHIGERU

(54) IMAGE PROCESSOR AND RECORDING MEDIUM

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enhance the readability of characters irrespective of a font used.

SOLUTION: A font-attributive information acquiring means 1 acquires attributive information on the font of a character contained in data i1 of a processing object. A display parameter difference calculating means 2 calculates the differences of display parameters relating to the character contained in the data i1 of the object and identifying degree of its background. A reference value calculating means 3 calculates a reference value based on the attributive information of the font. A display parameter changing means 4 compares the difference of the display parameter with the reference value to change the display parameter of the character if necessary. A converting means 5 converts the character changed in the display parameter and other drawing data into display format data (for example, bit map data).



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination] 16.05.2003

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2003 Japan Patent Office

* NOTICES *

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] An image processing system which changes into data of a display format drawing data containing an alphabetic character characterized by providing the following A font attribute information acquisition means to acquire attribute information on a font corresponding to said alphabetic character a display parameter which computes difference of a display parameter concerning whenever [discernment / of said alphabetic character and its background] -- difference -- a calculation means Attribute information on said font A conversion means to change into data of a display format a display parameter modification means to change a display parameter of said alphabetic character if needed, said alphabetic character, in which a display parameter was changed, and other drawing data according to difference of said display parameter

[Claim 2] Attribute information on said font is an image processing system according to claim 1 characterized by being at least one or such combination of size of a font, a class of font, and a typeface of a font.

[Claim 3] It is the image processing system according to claim 1 characterized by having further a reference-value calculation means to compute a reference value from attribute information on said font, and for said display parameter modification means comparing difference and said reference value of said display parameter, and changing said display parameter.

[Claim 4] Difference of said display parameter is an image processing system according to claim 1 characterized by computing based on the color difference of said alphabetic character and its background.

[Claim 5] Difference of said display parameter is an image processing system according to claim 1 characterized by computing based on a lightness difference of said alphabetic character and its background.

[Claim 6] In a record medium which recorded a program which makes a computer perform processing which changes drawing data containing an alphabetic character into data of a display format and in which computer reading is possible A font attribute information acquisition means to acquire attribute information on a font corresponding to said alphabetic character for a computer, a display parameter which computes difference of a display parameter concerning whenever [discernment / of said alphabetic character and its background] -- difference -- with attribute information on a calculation means and said font A display parameter modification means to change a display parameter of said alphabetic character if needed according to difference of said display parameter, and said alphabetic character, in which a display parameter was changed, A record medium which recorded a program as which other drawing data is made into a conversion means to change into data of a display format, and is operated and in which computer reading is possible.

[Claim 7] An image processing system which performs screen treatment after changing into data of a display format drawing data containing an alphabetic character characterized by providing the following A screen size acquisition means to acquire information about size of said screen a display parameter which computes difference of a display parameter concerning whenever [discernment / of said alphabetic character and its background] -- difference -- a calculation

means Information about said screen size A conversion means to change into data of a display format a display parameter modification means to change a display parameter of said alphabetic character if needed, said alphabetic character, in which a display parameter was changed, and other drawing data according to difference of said display parameter, and a screen treatment means to perform screen treatment to data of a display format acquired by said conversion means

[Claim 8] It is the image processing system according to claim 7 characterized by having further a reference-value calculation means to compute a reference value from information about said screen size, and for said display parameter modification means comparing difference and said reference value of said display parameter, and changing said display parameter.

[Claim 9] Difference of said display parameter is an image processing system according to claim 7 characterized by computing based on the color difference of said alphabetic character and its background.

[Claim 10] Difference of said display parameter is an image processing system according to claim 7 characterized by computing based on a lightness difference of said alphabetic character and its background.

[Claim 11] In a record medium which recorded a program which makes a computer perform processing which performs screen treatment after changing drawing data containing an alphabetic character into data of a display format and in which computer reading is possible A screen size acquisition means to acquire information concerning size of said screen in a computer, a display parameter which computes difference of a display parameter concerning whenever [discernment / of said alphabetic character and its background] -- difference -- with information about a calculation means and said screen size A display parameter modification means to change a display parameter of said alphabetic character if needed according to difference of said display parameter, and said alphabetic character, in which a display parameter was changed, A record medium which recorded a program which considers as a screen treatment means to perform screen treatment, and is operated to data of a display format acquired by conversion means to change other drawing data into data of a display format, and said conversion means and in which computer reading is possible.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. *** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] Especially this invention relates to the record medium which recorded the program which makes a computer perform the image processing system and such processing in which screen treatment is performed and in which computer reading is possible, after changing into the data of a display format the drawing data containing the image processing system and alphabetic character which change the drawing data containing an alphabetic character into the data of a display format about an image processing system and a record medium.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] When the image data containing an alphabetic character is displayed on indicating equipments, such as a CRT (Cathode Ray Tube) monitor and a printer, after carrying out synthetic processing of the font data and the image data of an alphabetic character and changing into the data (for example, bit map data etc.) of a display format, the display output was carried out to CRT or the recording paper.

[0003] By the way, when a foreground color with the image used as an alphabetic character and its background etc. was near, there was a case where the readability of an alphabetic character fell. Then, in order to raise the readability of an alphabetic character, the image which it is going to display was divided into the alphabetic character field and the image field, and the technique of performing edge enhancement processing etc. only to an alphabetic character field was proposed.

[0004] For example, invention which raises the readability of an alphabetic character (or line drawing) is indicated by JP,9-167222,A by dividing into two, (A) alphabetic character field, a line drawing field, and (B) image field, the image data described with the **-JI description language, raising the contrast of only an alphabetic character field and a line drawing field, or emphasizing an edge.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, by the image with which the alphabetic character field and the image field have lapped, in order to also emphasize the image field where the emphasis processing performed to the alphabetic character field serves as a background of an alphabetic character, there was a trouble that the readability of an alphabetic character may not improve.

[0006] Then, the color of an alphabetic character and a background is compared and invention which emphasizes an alphabetic character is indicated by JP,7-256972,A by changing the color of an alphabetic character. In this invention, an alphabetic character is compared with a background, when such concentration and colors are within the limits of predetermined, the concentration and color of an alphabetic character are changed, and improvement in the readability of an alphabetic character is in drawing.

[0007] However, it is thought of that the readability of an alphabetic character falls, the case where an alphabetic character is small, when the line breadth of an alphabetic character is thin, and not only when the color of an alphabetic character and a background is near, but when. Also

in this case, in order to make an alphabetic character clear, there was a trouble that the method indicated by JP,7-256972,A was inadequate.

[0008] Moreover, when screen treatment was performed to image data, there was a trouble that an alphabetic character with small size and an alphabetic character with thin line breadth became not clear depending on the size of a screen.

[0009] This invention is made in view of such a point, are concerned, there is nothing to the class, the size, or a concentration difference and a color difference with a background of the font to be used, and the image processing system which makes it possible to always display the high alphabetic character of readability is offered.

[0010] Moreover, are concerned, there is none of other objects of this invention in the size of the screen to be used, and the image processing system which makes it possible to always display the high alphabetic character of readability is offered.

[0011]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In an image processing system which changes drawing data containing an alphabetic character into data of a display format in order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem in this invention A font attribute information acquisition means to acquire attribute information on a font corresponding to said alphabetic character, a display parameter which computes difference of a display parameter concerning whenever [discernment / of said alphabetic character and its background] -- difference -- with a calculation means A display parameter modification means to change a display parameter of said alphabetic character if needed according to attribute information on said font, and difference of said display parameter, An image processing system characterized by having a conversion means to change into data of a display format said alphabetic character in which a display parameter was changed, and other drawing data is offered.

[0012] Here, a font attribute information acquisition means acquires attribute information on a font corresponding to an alphabetic character. A display parameter calculus-of-finite-differences appearance means computes difference of a display parameter concerning whenever [discernment / of an alphabetic character and its background]. A display parameter modification means changes a display parameter of an alphabetic character if needed according to attribute information on a font, and difference of a display parameter. A conversion means changes into data of a display format an alphabetic character in which a display parameter was changed, and other drawing data.

[0013] Moreover, after changing drawing data containing an alphabetic character into data of a display format, it sets to an image processing system which performs screen treatment. A screen size acquisition means to acquire information about size of said screen, a display parameter which computes difference of a display parameter concerning whenever [discernment / of said alphabetic character and its background] -- difference -- with a calculation means A display parameter modification means to change a display parameter of said alphabetic character if needed according to information about said screen size, and difference of said display parameter, A conversion means to change into data of a display format said alphabetic character in which a display parameter was changed, and other drawing data, An image processing system characterized by having a screen treatment means to perform screen treatment, to data of a display format acquired by said conversion means is offered.

[0014] Here, a screen size acquisition means acquires information about size of a screen. A display parameter calculus-of-finite-differences appearance means computes difference of a display parameter concerning whenever [discernment / of an alphabetic character and its background]. A display parameter modification means changes a display parameter of an alphabetic character if needed according to information about screen size, and difference of a display parameter. A conversion means changes into data of a display format an alphabetic character in which a display parameter was changed, and other drawing data. A screen treatment means performs screen treatment to data of a display format acquired by conversion means.

[0015]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing. Drawing 1 is principle drawing explaining the principle of operation of

this invention.

[0016] the image processing system concerning [as shown in this drawing] this invention -- the font attribute information acquisition means 1 and a display parameter -- difference -- it is constituted by the calculation means 2, the reference-value calculation means 3, the display parameter modification means 4, and the conversion means 5.

[0017] Here, the font attribute information acquisition means 1 acquires the attribute information on the font corresponding to the alphabetic character (this example alphabetic character "A") contained in the data i1 used as a processing object.

[0018] As attribute information on a font, the size of a font, the class of font, and the typeface of a font are used. The display parameter calculus-of-finite-differences appearance means 2 computes the difference of the display parameter concerning whenever [discernment / of the alphabetic character contained in the data i1 used as a processing object, and its background (this example triangle)].

[0019] Here, whenever [discernment] shows the degree of the ease which discriminates from an alphabetic character from a background. Moreover, as a display parameter concerning whenever [discernment], display concentration, lightness, or the color difference is used, for example. Furthermore, readability means that cognition is possible by making an alphabetic character into the alphabetic character.

[0020] The reference-value calculation means 3 computes the reference value used as the criteria of the decision at the time of changing a display parameter in the display parameter modification means 4 from the attribute information on a font. In addition, a small value is set up when whenever [discernment / of an alphabetic character] is high as for this reference value.

[0021] As the calculation method of a reference value, since the readability of an alphabetic character is high when the size of a font is large, as compared with the case where the size of a font is small, a small reference value is set up, for example. Moreover, when the class of font is a block letter, since readability is high, a small reference value is set up. Furthermore, since readability is high similarly when the typeface of a font is a bold object, a small reference value is set up.

[0022] The display parameter modification means 4 changes the display parameter of an alphabetic character in the direction which compares the difference and the reference value of a display parameter, for example, the difference of a display parameter increases when the difference of a display parameter is under a reference value.

[0023] For example, it is the case that the readability of the font used is low (when a reference value is large), and when the difference of a display parameter is small, and the display concentration of an alphabetic character is small compared with a background, the display concentration of an alphabetic character is changed into a still smaller value. On the contrary, when the display concentration of an alphabetic character is large compared with a background, the display concentration of an alphabetic character is changed into a still larger value.

[0024] The conversion means 5 changes into the data (for example, bit map data) of a display format the alphabetic character in which the display parameter was changed, and other drawing data. Next, actuation of the above principle drawing is explained.

[0025] The font attribute information acquisition means 1 acquires the attribute information on the font corresponding to the alphabetic data "A" contained in the data i1 set as the object of processing. For example, it is acquired that a font size is a "12-point head", and the class of font is a "Mincho typeface" as attribute information, and the typeface of a font is a "bold object."

[0026] The reference-value calculation means 3 computes a reference value from the acquired attribute information. That is, the reference-value calculation means 3 computes a reference value by adding suitably the value given to each attribute of a font, respectively, and carrying out predetermined conversion to the acquired value.

[0027] The display parameter calculus-of-finite-differences appearance means 2 computes the difference of the display concentration and the display concentration of a background of the alphabetic character "A" contained in the data i1 of a processing object. The display parameter modification means 4 changes the display parameter of an alphabetic character, when the

difference of a display parameter is under a reference value.

[0028] For example, when it is the case that the display concentration of an alphabetic character is lower than that of a background and the difference of a display parameter is under a reference value, the display parameter of an alphabetic character is changed so that the display concentration of an alphabetic character may become still lower.

[0029] On the contrary, when it is the case that the display concentration of an alphabetic character is higher than that of a background and the difference of a display parameter is under a reference value, the display parameter of an alphabetic character is changed so that the display concentration of an alphabetic character may become still higher.

[0030] The conversion means 5 changes the data i1 used as a processing object into the bit map data which is data of a display format. And the display output of bit map data i2 obtained as mentioned above is carried out as an image to CRT or the recording paper.

[0031] Since according to this invention the font attribute of an alphabetic character is also taken into consideration and the display parameter of an alphabetic character was changed as shown above, the high display of readability can always be performed irrespective of the size, class, or typeface of a font.

[0032] Next, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained. Drawing 2 is the block diagram showing the example of a configuration of the gestalt of operation of this invention. As shown in this drawing, the image processing system concerning this invention is constituted by the edge list generation section 20, the alphabetic character background color extract section 30, the alphabetic character color converter 40, and the bit map expansion section 50.

[0033] In drawing 2, print data 10 are described with the description language which can be processed with an image processing system, and are generated in the personal computer and workstation which are not illustrated from the document data created with the application program which performs document preparation, document edit, etc. Although the target description language is GDI (Graphics Device Interface), the **-JI description language represented by PDF (Portable Document Format) represented by Acrobat and PostScript may be used for it at this example.

[0034] In addition, as a drawing object drawn with print data 10, there are an alphabetic character, a graphic form (line drawing), and a raster. Here, the raster shall be constituted by the "outline" which shows the periphery of the "raster data" which is image data, and raster data.

[0035] The edge list generation section 20 compounds the display list which generated the display list for drawing an alphabetic character, a graphic form, or the outline of a raster per drawing object first, next was obtained, and generates the edge list which consists of the starting point, an end point, its color information, etc. on the drawing object contained in each scan line.

[0036] The alphabetic character background color extract section 30 specifies the background, when a drawing object is an alphabetic character, and it extracts the color (background color) from an edge list. The alphabetic character color converter 40 changes an alphabetic character color according to the background color extracted in the alphabetic character background color extract section 30, and the attribute of an alphabetic character.

[0037] The bit map expansion section 50 develops the edge list (edge list containing the alphabetic character in which color conversion was performed) supplied from the alphabetic character color converter 40 to a bit map. Next, the details of the body of this image processing system are explained.

[0038] First, the edge list generation section 20 is explained to details. Drawing 3 is the block diagram showing the example of a configuration of the edge list generation section 20. As shown in this drawing, the edge list generation section 20 consists of print-data interpretation section 20a, display list processing section 20b, raster-data processing section 20c, and raster-data buffer 20d and edge list-processing section 20e.

[0039] Here, print-data interpretation section 20a starts a token from the inputted print data according to the syntax of the description language. And a token is interpreted and a token is changed into a corresponding internal instruction, its argument, etc.

[0040] The internal instruction consists of a drawing instruction which directs drawing of an alphabetic character, a graphic form, and the outline of a raster, and a drawing condition

instruction which sets up information required for drawing like a color or a line attribute.

[0041] Print-data interpretation section 20a chooses the internal instruction corresponding to an alphabetic character, a graphic form, and the outline of a raster among the internal instructions which carried out in this way and were generated, and supplies it to display list processing section 20b. In addition, the drawing instruction for drawing raster data and the raster data itself are supplied to raster-data processing section 20c.

[0042] Display list processing section 20b generates the edge data which constitutes first the outline of the object drawn according to the drawing instruction of an alphabetic character and a graphic form. And from the obtained edge data, the display list which consists of the starting point of an edge, an inclination, and an edge and the number of crossovers of a scan line is generated, and edge list-processing section 20e is supplied. Moreover, the display list which shows the outline of raster data based on the length of raster data and the horizontal magnitude which were transmitted to raster-data processing section 20c from print-data interpretation section 20a is generated, and edge list-processing section 20e is supplied.

[0043] Raster-data processing section 20c processes the color space conversion which changes the color space of raster data into the color space of an output unit, and outputs it to raster-data buffer 20d while it performs coordinate transformation to the target raster data according to the drawing instruction of a raster.

[0044] Raster-data buffer 20d, the raster data supplied from raster-data processing section 20c are stored temporarily. Edge list-processing section 20e changes the display list generated by display list processing section 20b and raster-data processing section 20c into the edge list which consists of the starting point, an end point, its color information, etc. for every scan line.

[0045] Next, actuation of the gestalt of the above operation is explained. Suppose that the print data 10 described by GDI etc. were inputted now. Then, print-data interpretation section 20a obtains an internal instruction and an argument by starting a token from print data 10 and interpreting to the token first.

[0046] And the thing corresponding to an alphabetic character or a graphic form is supplied to display list processing section 20b among the internal instruction with which print-data interpretation section 20a was obtained, or an argument, and the thing corresponding to a raster is supplied to raster-data processing section 20c. Furthermore, the information which shows the size of raster data is supplied to display list processing section 20b.

[0047] Display list processing section 20b generates a display list per each drawing object from the internal instruction supplied from print-data interpretation section 20a, or an argument.

[0048] Drawing 4 is drawing showing an example of the data structure of the display list corresponding to an alphabetic character. As shown in this drawing, the display list corresponding to an alphabetic character is constituted by a header unit 60, the list section 61, and the connection cel 62.

[0049] A header unit 60 is TypeID (ID which shows an alphabetic character in this case) which shows the class of drawing object. It consists of pointers of De Dis prairie SUTOHE of the color information which shows the class of color which smears away a drawing object, the alphabetic character attribute information mentioned later, the number of y lists which is a total of y bucket, the number of connection cels which is a total of the cel connected with y lists each, and the following drawing object.

[0050] The list section 61 consists of a y bucket and a connection cel. y bucket consists of scan line y equivalent to the y-coordinate value of the starting point of the inputted vector data of each drawing object, and a cell pointer which is a pointer to the first connection cel 62. In addition, y bucket with which the connection cel 62 does not exist is not registered into the list section 61.

[0051] The connection cel 62 consists of connection flags which show whether **x which are the x-coordinate value of the starting point of the inputted vector data of each drawing object and the delta value of x per scan line of the vector data, deltax which is the number of the scan lines which intersect the vector data, and different vector data which makes the scan line y the starting point exist.

[0052] In addition, a connection flag adds a flag "1", when the following connection cel exists,

and when the connection cel is the last, it adds the flag "0" showing EOC (End Of Cell).

[0053] Next, the details of the alphabetic character attribute information on a header unit 60 are explained. Alphabetic character attribute information is the information about whether the readability of the font to be used is high, and the size of a font, the class of font, and the typeface of a font are computed as a parameter.

[0054] If the parameter concerning the font size of an alphabetic character is set to v1 and the parameter concerning the class and font face of a font is now set to v2 and v3, respectively, the alphabetic character attribute information v will be computed by the following formulas.

[0055]

$v=f(v_1, v_2, v_3) \dots (1)$

With the gestalt of this operation, since a total function is adopted as a function f, a formula (1) is shown as follows.

[0056] $v=v_1+v_2+v_3 \dots (2)$

In addition, v_1-v_3 are calculated as follows. First, v_1 is calculated as follows. That is, if a font size is set to s (point), v_1 will be determined as follows by the value of s.

[0057] $s < 7$ In the case $v_1=37 \leq s < 10$ In the case $v_1=210 \leq s < 13$ In the case $v_1=113 \leq s$ In the case v_2 is determined as $v_1=$ zero-order as follows according to the class of font.

[0058] case where a font is a block letter Case where $2=v_0$ font is lightface $v_2=2$ --- case where it is the other font v_3 is determined as the $2=v_1$ last as follows according to the typeface of a font.

[0059] When a typeface is a Bold object When $3=v_0$ typeface is an Italic object When $3=v_2$ typeface is other The alphabetic character attribute information v is acquired by substituting for a formula (2) $v_3=1$, and v_1-v_3 which were calculated as mentioned above.

[0060] Thus, it stores in a header unit 60 by making into alphabetic character attribute information the value of v for which it asked. Next, the display list of a graphic form is attached and explained.

[0061] Drawing 5 is drawing showing an example of the data structure of the display list corresponding to a graphic form. It is TypeID (ID which shows a graphic form in this case) a header unit 70 indicates the class of drawing object to be in this drawing. It consists of pointers of De Dis prairie SUTOHE of the number of y lists which is a total of color-information and y bucket which shows the class of color which smears away a drawing object, the number of connection cels which is a total of the cel connected with y lists each, and the following drawing object.

[0062] The list section 71 consists of a y bucket and a connection cel 72, and this of it is the same as that of the case of the display list of an alphabetic character. Then, the display list of a raster is explained.

[0063] Drawing 6 is drawing showing an example of the data structure of the display list corresponding to a raster. It is TypeID (ID which shows a raster in this case) a header unit 80 indicates the class of drawing object to be in this drawing. It consists of pointers of De Dis prairie SUTOHE of the number of connection cels which is a total of the information which shows the data size (number of bits per pixel) of raster data, the data address which shows the start address of the data stored in raster-data buffer 20d, and the cel connected with y lists each, and the following drawing object.

[0064] The list section 81 consists of a y bucket and a connection cel 82, and this of it is the same as that of the case of the display list of an alphabetic character and a graphic form. In addition, the data for drawing the outline of a raster is stored in the list section 81 of the display list of a raster, and the information about the raster data stuck in the drawn outline is stored in the header unit 80.

[0065] It returns to drawing 3 and the alphabetic character and graphic form which were generated by display list processing section 20b, and the display list of a raster are supplied to edge list-processing section 20e.

[0066] On the other hand, the internal instruction corresponding to the raster data and raster data which were outputted from print-data interpretation section 20a is supplied to raster-data processing section 20c. Raster-data processing section 20c processes the color space

conversion which changes the color space of raster data into the color space of an output unit, and outputs it to raster-data buffer 20d while it performs coordinate transformation to the target raster data according to the supplied internal instruction.

[0067] Raster-data buffer 20d, when the raster data supplied from raster-data processing section 20c are stored temporarily and there is a demand from edge list-processing section 20e, it is being begun suitably to read raster data and they are supplied.

[0068] Edge list-processing section 20e changes a display list into the edge list shown in drawing 7. Here, an edge list eliminates and compounds duplication of a display list, and shows the field which each object occupies on a scan line.

[0069] In the example shown in drawing 7, the edge list 90 of alphabetic characters, the edge list 91 of graphic forms, and the edge list 92 of rasters are connected with 3rd y bucket in order. Therefore, it turns out that the alphabetic character, the graphic form, and the raster are arranged in order in the 3rd scan line.

[0070] The edge list 90 of alphabetic characters consists of drawing object distinction flag 90a, starting point 90b, end point 90c, 90d [of color information], alphabetic character attribute information 90e, and connection flag 90f.

[0071] Drawing object distinction flag 90a is for distinguishing the class of drawing object, and, in the case of an alphabetic character, is set as "00." Starting point 90b and end point 90c show the starting point and the end point of an alphabetic character field on a scan line. 90d of color information is the color information (for example, value of RGB etc.) which shows in what color a drawing object is smeared away. It is constituted. Alphabetic character attribute information 90e is a value acquired by the formula (2) mentioned above. It is shown connection flag 90f whether the following drawing object exists on the same scan line. In addition, connection flag 90f, when the following drawing object exists, a flag "1" is added, and when it is the last drawing object, the flag "0" which shows EOC is added.

[0072] The edge list 91 of graphic forms consists of drawing object distinction flag 91a, starting point 91b, end point 91c, 91d of color information, and connection flag 91e. Drawing object distinction flag 91a is for distinguishing the class of drawing object, and, in the case of a graphic form, is set as "01." Starting point 91b and end point 91c show the starting point and the end point of a graphic form field on a scan line. 91d of color information is constituted by the color information which shows in what color a drawing object is smeared away. Connection flag 91e shows whether the following drawing object exists on the same scan line.

[0073] The edge list 92 of rasters consists of drawing object distinction flag 92a, starting point 92b, end point 92c, pointer 92d to raster data, and connection flag 92e.

[0074] Drawing object distinction flag 92a is for distinguishing the class of drawing object, and, in the case of a raster, is set as "10." Starting point 92b and end point 92c show the starting point and the end point of a raster field on a scan line. Pointer 92d to raster data is a pointer which directs the raster-data buffer 20d address corresponding to starting point 92b. Connection flag 92e shows whether the following drawing object exists on the same scan line.

[0075] In addition, the field specified by the starting point and the end point of each object does not have a cage duplication portion independently mutually. Next, the generation method of such an edge list is explained.

[0076] In edge list-processing section 20e, processing to compound is performed, after developing the display list supplied from display list processing section 20b. The details of this processing are shown below.

[0077] Drawing 8 is drawing showing the example of expansion of a display list. In this drawing, drawing 8 (A) is the display list of a graphic form (three square shapes), and drawing 8 (B) is drawing which developed the display list of drawing 8 (A).

[0078] Two cels are connected to the bucket of y1 of the list section in this example. The starting point is x4, and an inclination is **x', and the number of crossovers with a scan line of the 1st cel is **y'. Moreover, the starting point is x4, and an inclination is **x'', and the number of crossovers with a scan line of the 2nd cel is **y.''

[0079] Expansion of these cels acquires the graphic form (triangle) shown in drawing 8 (B). Next, the starting point and the end point in each scan line are searched for from the graphic form

developed and acquired. That is, as drawing 8 (B) shows, in the case where a y-coordinate is 1, the starting point and an end point are x4. In the case where a y-coordinate is 2, the starting point and an end point are x3 and x5, and are "x4+**x" and "x4+deltax" at details. Similarly, all the x-coordinate values that intersect a scan line are calculated.

[0080] Then, an edge list with the information on the starting point for every scan line, an end point, and a color is generated from the calculated x-coordinate value. The example of generation of an edge list is shown in drawing 9. In this drawing, when y bucket is y1, since TypeID of a display list is a graphic form, a drawing object distinction flag is set to "01", and since the starting point and an end point do not have other edges on the scan line where c and the connection flag of x4 and a color are the same, it serves as EOC.

[0081] Moreover, when y bucket is y2, since a drawing object distinction flag is a graphic form, it is set to "01", and x3, x5, and a color are set to c by the starting point and the end point. Moreover, since a connection flag does not have other edges on the same scan line, it serves as EOC.

[0082] Similarly, an edge list is generated from all y buckets with which a cel exists. Next, how to compound an edge list is explained. Drawing 10 is drawing showing the synthetic example of an edge list. In this drawing, since the x-coordinate value of a graphic form is from 10 to 20 and the x-coordinate value of an alphabetic character is from 15 to 25 when repeating the edge list of alphabetic characters (drawing 10 (B)) after the edge list of graphic forms (drawing 10 (A)), even the x-coordinate values 15–20 will lap. In that case, according to the sequence of being superimposed on a drawing object, the portion which the drawing object of the direction which turns down superimposes is deleted.

[0083] Here, supposing the direction of a graphic form turns down, the x-coordinate value of a graphic form will be changed from 10 by 15. Consequently, the compound edge list becomes like drawing 10 (B). Similarly, all edge lists are compounded.

[0084] As mentioned above, the edge list generated in edge list-processing section 20e is supplied to the alphabetic character background color extract section 30 shown in drawing 2. The alphabetic character background color extract section 30 extracts the color (background color) of the background of an alphabetic character from an edge list. This processing is explained with reference to drawing 11.

[0085] Drawing 11 is a flow chart explaining an example of the processing which the alphabetic character background color extract section 30 performs. Initiation of this flow chart performs the following processings.

[S1] alphabetic-character background color extract section 30 investigates y bucket with which a connection cel exists first, and acquires the connection cel of the beginning of the y bucket.

[S2] alphabetic-character background color extract section 30 judges whether the acquired connection cel is the thing of an alphabetic character. That is, the alphabetic character background color extract section 30 judges whether the drawing object distinction flag of the acquired connection cel is "00", when it is "00", it progresses to step S3, and when other, it progresses to step S7.

[S3] alphabetic-character background color extract section 30 acquires the following connection cel.

[S4] alphabetic character background color extract section 30 judges whether the acquired connection cel adjoins an alphabetic character. That is, when the connection cels which the connection cel judged at step S2 to be an alphabetic character and the connection cel acquired at step S3 adjoined, and were acquired at step S3 are connection cels other than an alphabetic character, the alphabetic character background color extract section 30 progresses to step S5 noting that it detects the background of an alphabetic character, and when other, it progresses to step S6.

[S5] alphabetic-character background color extract section 30 supplies the color information on the connection cel judged in step S2 to be an alphabetic character (alphabetic character color), and the color information on the connection cel acquired in step S3 (background color) to the alphabetic character color converter 40.

[S6] alphabetic-character background color extract section 30 sets a background color to "0",

and supplies the color information (alphabetic character color) and the background color (= 0) of the connection cel judged in step S2 to be an alphabetic character to the alphabetic character color converter 40.

[0086] In addition, when branching to step S6, there are [*****] two kinds, the case where alphabetic characters have lapped, and when a background does not exist, and in such a case, it is made not to perform color conversion of an alphabetic character by setting a background color to "0."

[S7] alphabetic-character background color extract section 30 judges whether a connection flag is EOC, in EOC, progresses at step S8, and when other, it progresses to step S9.

[S8] alphabetic-character background color extract section 30 progresses to step S10, when it judges and exists [whether an unsettled connection cel exists and], and when other, it ends processing.

[S9] alphabetic character background color extract section 30 acquires the following connection flag, and returns to step S2.

[S10] alphabetic-character background color extract section 30 acquires the connection cel of the beginning of the following y bucket, and returns to step S2.

[0087] As shown in drawing 12 (A), when it is superimposed on the graphic form whose background color is b, and the alphabetic character "A" whose alphabetic character color is a, for example according to the above processing, the alphabetic character color a and the background color b are extracted, and the alphabetic character color converter 40 is supplied.

[0088] Here, in drawing 12 (B), to the n-th y bucket yn, five connection cels are connected, the 1st and the 3 or 5th connection cel support the background, and, on the other hand, the 2nd and the 4th connection cel support the alphabetic character. In this case, since the connection cel and background (image) of an alphabetic character adjoin each other, b is acquired from the 1st and the 3 or 5th connection cel as a background color, and a is acquired from the 2nd and the 4th connection cel as an alphabetic character color.

[0089] The alphabetic character color and background color which were extracted as mentioned above are supplied to the alphabetic character color converter 40. First, the alphabetic character color converter 40 computes the color difference of a background color and an alphabetic character color, computes a reference value from alphabetic character attribute information, and compares the color difference with a reference value, and changes an alphabetic character color if needed.

[0090] That is, the alphabetic character color converter 40 searches for the color difference by the following methods with reference to the alphabetic character color received from the alphabetic character background color extract section 30, and a background color. Here, an alphabetic character color is set to a, a background color is set to b, and the case where a color is expressed with RGB is explained.

[0091] They are Ra, Ga, and Ba about RGB each component of the alphabetic character color a. It carries out and they are Rb, Gb, and Bb about RGB each component of the background color b. When it carries out, they are Re, germanium, and Be about the difference of the alphabetic character of RGB each color, and the color of a background. It carries out and asks by the degree type.

[0092] $Re = Ra - Rb \dots (3)$

$Re = Ga - Gb \dots (4)$

$Be = Ba - Bb \dots (5)$

Next, color difference **ERGB It asks by the degree type.

[0093]

$**ERGB = (Re^2 + germanium^2 + Be^2) 1/2 \dots (6)$

Color difference **Estd of criteria which can discriminate a background from an alphabetic character It is referred to as 10 and the alphabetic character attribute information v amends this value as follows. That is, since the alphabetic character attribute information v is expressed in eight steps from 0 to 7, a degree type amends it.

[0094]

$**Estd = **Estd + (v-3) \times 2 \dots (7)$

And color difference deltaERGB **Estd When it is above, color conversion is not performed, but color difference deltaERGB is **Estd. Color conversion is performed when it is the following. Moreover, a color is not changed when a background color is "0."

[0095] Color difference deltaERGB Converted quantity **E It asks by the degree type.

$**E = (**Estd - **ERGB) / 31 / 2 \dots (8)$

Moreover, it judges [the value of an alphabetic character color is made to increase / or or] by the following method whether reduction is carried out. That is, the value of an alphabetic character color is larger than the value of a background color, or since it is the same, the value of an alphabetic character color is made to increase, when a degree type is realized.

[0096] Re+germanium+Be >=0 ... (9)

On the other hand, since the value of an alphabetic character color is smaller than the value of a background color when a degree type is realized, the value of an alphabetic character color is decreased.

[0097] Re+germanium+Be <0 ... (10)

Here, when making the value of an alphabetic character color increase, only **E increases the value of RGB each color, respectively.

[0098] Ra = Ra + deltaE ... (11)

Ga = Ga + deltaE ... (12)

Ba = Ba + deltaE ... (13)

On the other hand, when decreasing the value of an alphabetic character color, only **E reduces the value of RGB each color, respectively.

[0099] Ra = Ra - deltaE ... (14)

Ga = Ga - deltaE ... (15)

Ba = Ba - deltaE ... (16)

However, it is referred to as 0, when the value of Ra, Ga, and Ba exceeds 255 and it becomes 255 and a negative value.

[0100] Ra which asked the last for the value of the color information on the edge list corresponding to an alphabetic character above, Ga, and Ba It changes into a value. As mentioned above, the edge list from which the alphabetic character color was changed if needed is supplied to the bit map expansion section 50.

[0101] The bit map expansion section 50 develops the supplied edge list to the bit map which is data of a display format. Drawing 13 is a flow chart explaining an example of the processing performed in the bit map expansion section 50. Initiation of this flow chart performs the following processings.

[S20] bit-map expansion section 50 secures the memory for storing the generated bitmapped image.

[S21] bit-map expansion section 50 investigates y bucket with which a connection cel exists first, and acquires the connection cel of the beginning of the y bucket.

[S22] bit-map expansion section 50 judges whether the acquired connection cel is the thing of an alphabetic character or a graphic form. That is, the bit map expansion section 50 judges whether the drawing object distinction flag of the acquired connection cel is "00" or "01", when it is "00" or "01", it progresses to step S23, and when other, it progresses to step S25.

[S23] bit-map expansion section 50 acquires the starting point, an end point, and color information from the acquired connection cel.

[S24] bit-map expansion section 50 arranges the color information acquired at step S23 into the portion to which memory is equivalent.

[S25] bit-map expansion section 50 acquires the starting point, an end point, and a data address from the acquired connection cel.

With reference to the data address acquired in step S25, [S26] bit-map expansion section 50 reads raster data from raster-data buffer 20d, and arranges them to the predetermined field of memory.

[S27] bit-map expansion section 50 judges whether a connection flag is EOC, when it is EOC, it progresses to step S28, and when other, it progresses to step S29.

[S28] bit-map expansion section 50 progresses to step S30, when it judges and exists [whether

the unsettled connection cel exists], and when other, it ends processing.

[S29] bit-map expansion section 50 acquires the following connection cel, and returns to step S22.

[S30] bit-map expansion section 50 acquires the connection cel of the beginning of the following y bucket, and returns to step S22.

[0102] According to the above processings, an edge list can be developed to a bit map. Drawing 14 is drawing showing an example in case an edge list is developed by the bit map.

[0103] In the example shown in drawing 14 (A), the alphabetic character, the graphic form, and the connection cel corresponding to a raster are connected to the 1st bucket. A value 200 is arranged [to / the 3rd train / from / the 1st train / of the 1st scan line] as the starting point shows the bucket corresponding to the 1st alphabetic character to drawing 14 (B), since 1 and an end point are [3 and color information] c1 (= 200).

[0104] A value 255 is arranged [to / the 6th train / from / the 4th train / of the 1st scan line] as the starting point shows the bucket corresponding to the 2nd image to drawing 14 (B), since 4 and an end point are [6 and color information] c2 (= 255).

[0105] Raster data are arranged [to / the 10th train / from / the 7th train / of the 1st scan line], as reading appearance of the bucket data is carried out from the field where the starting point makes a start address the bucket data buffer 20d address.ad since 7 and an end point are [10 and a data address] ad(s) and the bucket corresponding to the 3rd image is shown in drawing 14 (B).

[0106] The printout of the bit map data generated as mentioned above will be carried out to the recording paper by a printer etc. According to the gestalt of the above operation, since the alphabetic character color was changed if needed with reference to an alphabetic character, the color difference of a background, and the attribute information on an alphabetic character, when the size of the font of an alphabetic character is small; or also when the lightface typeface is used, it becomes possible to raise the readability of an alphabetic character.

[0107] In addition, although the alphabetic character color was changed with reference to the color difference of an alphabetic character and a background, you may make it change an alphabetic character color with reference to the lightness of an alphabetic character and a background with the gestalt of the above operation, for example. The method is shown below.

[0108] First, an alphabetic character and the method of searching for the lightness of a background are explained. RGB each component of the alphabetic character color a -- L* a* b* in order to change into a color coordinate system -- first -- Ra Ga Ba from -- XaYaZa is calculated by the degree type.

[0109]

$$Xa = 2.7689xRa + 1.7517xGa + 1.1302xBa \dots (17)$$

$$Ya = 1.0000xRa + 4.5907xGa + 0.0601xBa \dots (18)$$

$$Za = 0.0000xRa + 0.0565xGa + 5.5943xBa \dots (19)$$

the same -- RGB each components Ra, Ga, and Ba of the background color b from -- Xb, Yb, and Zb are calculated.

[0110] next, Xa Ya Za from -- lightness La * of an alphabetic character It asks by the degree type.

$$La * = 116x(Ya/255)1/3 - 16 \text{ (in Ya / the case of } 255 > 0.008856) \dots (20)$$

$$La * = 903.3x(Ya/255)$$

$$(in Ya / the case of } 255 <= 0.008856) \dots (21)$$

Similarly, it is lightness Lb * of a background. It asks and asks for difference **Ldiff * of the lightness of an alphabetic character and a background by the degree type.

[0111]

$$**Ldiff * = La * - Lb * \dots (22)$$

Lightness difference **Lstd * of criteria which can discriminate a background from an alphabetic character It is referred to as 5 and the information on the class of a character size and font amends this value as follows. That is, since the information v on the class of a character size and font is expressed in eight steps from 0 to 7, a degree type amends it.

[0112]

$**Lstd * = **Lstd * + (v-3) \times 0.5 \dots (23)$

Lightness difference ΔL_{diff} . $**Lstd *$ When it is above, color conversion is not performed, but it is lightness difference ΔL_{diff} . $**Lstd *$ Color conversion is performed when it is the following. Converted quantity $**L*$ of a lightness difference It asks by the degree type.

[0113]

$**L * = **Lstd * - **Ldiff * \dots (24)$

It judges [the value of an alphabetic character color is made to increase / or or] by the following method whether reduction is carried out. The value of an alphabetic character color is larger than the value of a background color, or since it is the same, the value of an alphabetic character color is made to increase, when a degree type is realized.

[0114] $**Ldiff * >= 0 \dots (25)$

Moreover, since the value of an alphabetic character color is smaller than the value of a background color when a degree type is realized, the value of an alphabetic character color is decreased.

[0115] $**Ldiff * < 0 \dots (26)$

When making the value of an alphabetic character color increase, RGB each color is made to increase at a following rate.

$Ra = Ra + 1.0000 \times **L * \dots (27)$

$Ga = Ga + 4.5907 \times **L * \dots (28)$

$Ba = Ba + 0.0601 \times **L * \dots (29)$

When decreasing the value of an alphabetic character color, RGB each color is decreased at a following rate.

[0116]

$Ra = Ra - 1.0000 \times **L * \dots (30)$

$Ga = Ga - 4.5907 \times **L * \dots (31)$

$Ba = Ba - 0.0601 \times **L * \dots (32)$

However, Ra, Ga, and Ba It is referred to as 0, when a value exceeds 255 and it becomes 255, and a negative value. Next, Ra which calculated the value of the color information on an edge list here, Ga, and Ba It changes into a value.

[0117] According to the above method, more natural conversion can be performed as compared with the case where the color difference is used. That is, although the degree of emphasis becomes large, and the degree of emphasis becomes small in the case where the color difference is used when the color of the both sides of an alphabetic character and a background is thin when the color of the both sides of an alphabetic character and a background is deep, according to the above method, it becomes possible to cancel such inconvenience.

[0118] Next, the gestalt of other operations of this invention is explained. Drawing 15 is the block diagram showing the example of a configuration of the gestalt of other operations of this invention. In this drawing, since the same sign is given to the case of drawing 2, and the corresponding portion, that explanation is omitted.

[0119] With the gestalt of operation shown in drawing 15, it considers as the configuration which changes an alphabetic character color with reference to the size of the screen with which the screen treatment section 60 is newly added, and the alphabetic character color converter 40 is used in the screen treatment section 60. Other configurations are the same as that of the case of drawing 2.

[0120] The screen treatment section 60 performs binary-ized processing to bit map data using a screen as shown in drawing 16 (B), in order to indicate the halftone image by binary.

[0121] Moreover, the alphabetic character color converter 40 refers to not only alphabetic character attribute information but the size of the screen used in the screen treatment section 60, and changes an alphabetic character color. Next, actuation of the gestalt of the above operation is explained. In addition, since the actuation of those other than alphabetic character color converter 40 and screen treatment section 60 is the same as that of the case of drawing 2, below, only actuation of the alphabetic character color converter 40 and the screen treatment section 60 is explained.

[0122] The alphabetic character color converter 40 acquires the size of a screen from the

screen treatment section 60. As size of a screen, mxm (bit) is acquired, for example. The alphabetic character color converter 40 generates the screen size information w by the following methods from the size of the acquired screen.

[0123] In the case of $m < 5$ In the case of $w = 05 \leq m < 9$ In the case of $w = 19 \leq m < 13$ In the case of $w = 213 \leq m < 17$ In the case of $w = 317 \leq m$ When [which is $w = 4$] the size of a screen is given with the number i of lines of a screen, the screen size information w is generated by the following methods.

[0124] In the case of $i < 100$ In the case of $w = 4100 \leq i < 150$ In the case of $w = 3150 \leq i < 200$ In the case of $w = 2200 \leq i < 250$ In the case of $w = 1300 \leq i$ The $w = 0$ -character color converter 40 is reference-value deltaEstd by substituting for the following formulas the screen size information w and the alphabetic character attribute information v which were acquired by doing in this way. It computes.

[0125]

$$\text{deltaEstd} = \text{deltaEstd} + (v - 3) \times 2 + (w - 2) \dots (33)$$

Thus, obtained reference-value deltaEstd Color difference deltaERGB computed by the formula (6) It compares and is color difference deltaERGB. Reference-value deltaEstd In being above, it does not change an alphabetic character color, but it is color difference deltaERGB. Reference-value deltaEstd In being the following, according to the processing after the above-mentioned formula (8), it changes an alphabetic character color.

[0126] In addition, it is reference-value deltaLstd * by substituting the screen size information w and the alphabetic character attribute information v for the following formulas, in changing the color of an alphabetic character according to a lightness difference. It computes.

[0127]

$$\text{deltaLstd} * = \text{deltaLstd} * + (v - 3) \times 0.5 + (w - 2) \times 0.25 \dots (34)$$

And lightness difference deltaLdiff* called for by the formula (22) **Lstd * When it is above, color conversion is not performed, but it is lightness difference deltaLdiff*: **L std* Color conversion is performed when it is the following.

[0128] The edge data from which the alphabetic character color was changed with an alphabetic character attribute and screen size as mentioned above is supplied to the screen treatment section 60, after the bit map expansion section 50 is supplied and bit map data develops there.

[0129] The screen treatment section 60 performs screen treatment to the bit map data shown in drawing 16 (A) using the screen (this example screen of 3x3) shown in drawing 16 (B).

[0130] That is, each bit of the field of 3x3 of the bit map data shown in drawing 16 (A) and each bit of the screen shown in drawing 16 (B) are measured, the pixel value of a bit map is equal to the pixel value of a screen, or when large, "1" is outputted, and on the other hand, when the pixel value of a bit map is under a pixel value of a screen, "0" is outputted.

[0131] And the bit map data whose pixel value is "0" or "1" as shown in drawing 16 (C) is generated by performing same processing to all bit map data, eliminating duplication and moving a screen suitably.

[0132] Since according to the gestalt of the above operation the alphabetic character color was changed with reference to alphabetic character attribute information and screen size information and an alphabetic character color is suitably changed not only with the class of font but with the size of a screen when screen treatment is performed to bit map data by the screen treatment section 60, even when the size of a screen is large, it can prevent especially that the readability of an alphabetic character falls.

[0133] In addition, although the alphabetic character color was changed with reference to the color difference or a lightness difference with the gestalt of the above operation, these things [it not being limited to seeing and using a concentration difference etc. for example,] are also possible for this invention.

[0134] Moreover, it is possible to apply this invention also not only to a printer but to a CRT monitor etc. Furthermore, the above-mentioned processing facility is realizable by computer. In that case, the content of processing of the function which an image processing system should have is described by computer by the program recorded on the record medium which can be read, and the above-mentioned processing is realized by the computer by executing this program

by computer. As a record medium which can be read, there are a magnetic recording medium, semiconductor memory, etc. by computer.

[0135] When circulating a commercial scene, store a program in portable mold record media, such as CD-ROM (Compact Disk Read Only Memory) and a floppy disk, and they are circulated, or it stores in the storage equipment connected through the network, and can also transmit to other computers through a network. In case it performs by computer, to store the program in the hard disk drive unit in a computer etc., and what is necessary is just made to perform by loading to main memory.

[0136]

[Effect of the Invention] In the image processing system which changes the drawing data containing an alphabetic character into the data of a display format in this invention as explained above The attribute information on the font corresponding to an alphabetic character is acquired, and the difference of the display parameter concerning whenever [discernment / of an alphabetic character and its background] is computed. The attribute information on a font, Since the alphabetic character in which the display parameter of an alphabetic character was changed if needed, and the display parameter was changed, and other drawing data were changed into the data of a display format according to the difference of a display parameter It is not based on the size of the font to be used, a class, or a typeface, but it becomes possible to perform the high display of readability.

[0137] Moreover, the information acquire the information about the size of a screen, compute the difference of the display parameter concerning whenever [discernment / of an alphabetic character and its background], and concerning screen size, The alphabetic character in which the display parameter of an alphabetic character was changed if needed, and the display parameter was changed according to the difference of a display parameter, Since other drawing data is changed into the data of a display format and it was made to perform screen treatment to the data of the acquired display format, it is not based on the size of a screen but it becomes possible to perform the high display of readability.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is principle drawing explaining the principle of operation of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the block diagram showing the example of a configuration of the gestalt of operation of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is the block diagram showing the detailed example of a configuration of the edge list generation section shown in drawing 2.

[Drawing 4] It is drawing showing the example of a configuration of the display list of the alphabetic character generated in the display list processing section.

[Drawing 5] It is drawing showing the example of a configuration of the display list of the graphic form generated in the display list processing section.

[Drawing 6] It is drawing showing the example of a configuration of the display list of the raster generated in the display list processing section.

[Drawing 7] It is drawing showing the example of a configuration of the edge list generated in the edge list generation section.

[Drawing 8] It is drawing explaining an example of the expansion method of a display list.

[Drawing 9] It is drawing explaining an example of the method of generating an edge list from a display list.

[Drawing 10] It is drawing explaining an example of the method of compounding two or more edge lists.

[Drawing 11] It is a flow chart for explaining actuation of the alphabetic character background color extract section.

[Drawing 12] It is drawing showing the example of generation of the edge list of [when the alphabetic character and the graphic form have lapped].

[Drawing 13] It is a flow chart for explaining actuation of the bit map expansion section.

[Drawing 14] It is drawing showing an example which develops an edge list to a bit map.

[Drawing 15] It is the block diagram showing the example of a configuration of the gestalt of other operations of this invention.

[Drawing 16] It is drawing showing an example of screen treatment.

[Description of Notations]

i1 Processing-object data

i2 Bit map data

1 Font Attribute Information Acquisition Means

2 Display Parameter Calculus-of-Finite-Differences Appearance Means

3 Reference-Value Calculation Means

4 Display Parameter Modification Means

5 Conversion Means

10 Print Data

20 Edge List Generation Section

20a Print-data interpretation section

20b Display list processing section

20c Raster-data processing section

20d Raster-data buffer
20e Edge list-processing section
30 Alphabetic Character Background Color Extract Section
40 Alphabetic Character Color Converter
50 Bit Map Expansion Section
60 Screen Treatment Section

[Translation done.]

「輪郭」とによって構成されているものとする。

[0035] エンジリスト生成部20は、先ず、文字、図形、または、ラスターの輪郭を描画するためのディスプレリストを描画オブジェクト単位で生成し、次に、得られたディスプレリストを合成し、各走査ラインに含められる走査オブジェクトの始点と終点およびその色情報を記憶する。

[0043] ラスタデータ処理部20cは、ラスターの描画命令に応じて、対象となるラスターデータに対して座標変換を施すとともに、ラスターデータの色空間を出力装置の色空間に変換する色空間変換などの処理を行い、ラスターデータバッファ20dに出力する。

[0044] ラスタデータバッファ20dは、ラスターデータ処理部20cから供給されたラスターデータを一時的に格納する。エンジリスト処理部20eは、ディスプレリスト処理部20bおよびラスターデータ処理部20cで生成されたディスプレリストを、走査ライン毎の始点、終点、および、その色情報などからなるエンジリストへ変換する。

[0045] 一方に、以上の実施の形態の動作を説明する。いま、GDIなどによって記述された印刷データ10が入力されたとすると、印刷データ解釈部20が入力されると、印刷データ10は、先ず、印刷データ10からトーカンを切り出し、そのトーカンに対して解釈を施すことにより、内部命令や引数を得る。

[0046] そして、印刷データ解釈部20aは、得られた内部命令や引数のうち、文字や図形に該当するものはディスプレリスト処理部20bに供給し、また、ラスターに対応するものはラスターデータ処理部20cに供給する。更に、ラスターデータのサイズを示す情報はディスプレリスト処理部20bに供給する。

[0047] ディスプレリスト処理部20bは、印刷データ解釈部20aから供給された、内部命令や引数からディスプレリストを各描画オブジェクト単位で生成する。

[0048] 図4は、文字に対するディスプレリストのデータ構造の一例を示す図である。この図に示すように、文字に対するディスプレリストは、ヘッダ部60、リスト部61、および、連続セル62によって構成されている。

[0049] ヘッダ部60は、描画オブジェクトの種類を示すType1D(この場合、文字を示す1D)と、描画オブジェクトを塗りつぶす色の種類を示す色情報、後述する文字属性情報、エンジリストの総数であるリスト数、各エンジリストに連続されているセルの総数である連結セル数、および、次の走査オブジェクトのディスプレリストへのボインタとから構成されている。

[0050] リスト部61は、エンジリストと連結セルとから構成される。エンジリストは、入力された各描画オブジェクトのベクタデータの始点のy座標値に相当する走査ラインと、最初の連結セル62へのボインタであるセルがインスタンスから構成される。なお、連結セル62の存在しないエンジリストはリスト部61に登録しない。

[0051] エンジリスト62は、入力された各描画オブジェクトのベクタデータの始点のx座標値、ラスターの大きさに基づき、ラスターデータの輪郭を示すディスプレリストを生成してエンジリスト処理部20eに供給する。

50 「輪郭」と交差する走査ラインの数である△y、お

よび、その走査ラインを始点とする異なるベクタデータが存在するか否かを示す連結フラグとから構成されて

いる。

[0052] なお、連結フラグは、次の連結セルが存在する場合は、「フラグ1」を付加し、また、その連結セルが最終である場合は、「フラグ1」を付加する。統合して、ラスターのディスプレリストについて説明する。

[0053] 今に、ヘッダ部60の文字属性情報の詳細を説明する。文字属性情報は、使用するフォントの重読属性が高いか否かに関する情報であり、フォントのサイズ、フォントの種類、および、フォントの書体をラメータとして算出される。

[0054] いま、文字のフォントサイズに係わるパラメータをv1とし、フォントの種類とフォント書体に係わるパラメータをそれぞれv2、v3とすると、文字属性情報v4は以下の式により算出される。

[0055]

$$v = f(v_1, v_2, v_3) \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

本実施の形態では、閾数fとして繊和関数を採用するので、式(1)は以下のように示される。

[0056] $v = v_1 + v_2 + v_3 \quad \dots \quad (2)$

なお、 $v_1 \sim v_3$ は、以下のようにして求めめる。先ず、 v_1 は次のようにして求めめる。即ち、フォントサイズを(ボイント)とすると、 v_1 はsの値によって以下のようになる。

[0057] $s < 7 \quad \text{の場合} \quad v_1 = 3$
 $7 \leq s < 13 \quad \text{の場合} \quad v_1 = 2$
 $13 \leq s \quad \text{の場合} \quad v_1 = 1$

次に、 v_2 はフォントの種類に応じて以下のように決定される。

[0058] $s < 7 \quad \text{の場合} \quad v_2 = 0$
 $7 \leq s < 13 \quad \text{の場合} \quad v_2 = 1$
 $13 \leq s \quad \text{の場合} \quad v_2 = 2$

それ以外のフォントの場合、 $v_2 = 1$ 最後に、 v_3 はフォントの書体に応じて以下のように決定される。

[0059] 対象がBold体の場合 $v_3 = 0$
 対象がItalic体の場合 $v_3 = 2$
 対象が斜字の場合 $v_3 = 1$

そして、以上のようにして求めた $v_1 \sim v_3$ を式(2)に代入することにより、文字属性情報vを得る。

[0060] このようにして、求めたvの値を文字属性情報として、ヘッダ部60に格納する。次に、図形のディスプレリストについて説明する。

[0061] 図5は、国形に対するディスプレリストのデータ構造の一例を示す図である。同図において、

ヘッダ部70は、描画オブジェクトの種類を示すType1D(この場合、图形を示す1D)と、描画オブジェクトを塗りつぶす色の種類を示す色情報、エンジリスト9が間に連結され、1、および、ラスターのエンジリスト9が間に連結され、1、おなじく走査ラインのx座標値である△x、そのヘッダデータと交差する走査ラインの数である△y、お

よび、ラスターが順に連結されているセ

ルの総数である連結セル数、および、次の描画オブジェクトのディスプレリストへのボインタから構成されている。

[0062] リスト部71は、yバケットと連結セル2と連絡セリストとの間接である。同図において、2とから構成されており、これは文字のディスプレイリストの場合と同様である。統合して、ラスターのディスプレリストについて説明する。

[0063] 図6は、ラスターに対するディスプレイリストのデータ構造の一例を示す図である。同図において、ヘッダ部80は、描画オブジェクトの種類を示すType1D(この場合、ラスターのデータサイズ(1画面当たりのビット数)を示す1D)と、ラスターのデータ(データサイズ(1画面当たりのビット数))を示す情報、ラスターデータバッファ20dに格納されているデータの先頭アドレスを示すデータアドレス、各ヨリス

トに連続されているセルの総数である連結セル数、および、次の走査オブジェクトのディスプレリストへのボインタとから構成されている。

[0064] リスト部81は、yバケットと連結セル2とから構成されており、これは文字および图形のディスプレイリストの場合と同様である。なお、ラスターのデータリストの端部81には、ラスターの輪郭部を描画するデータリストのリスト部81には、ラスターの輪郭部を描画するためのデータが格納されており、また、ヘッダ部80には描画された輪郭部に貼付されるラスター部80によって描画されている。

[0065] 図3に戻って、ディスプレリスト処理部20bによって生成された、文字、图形、および、ラスターのディスプレリストは、エッジリスト処理部20eによって供給される。ラスター処理部20cは、供給された内部命令に応じて、対象とするラスターに貼付される。

[0066] 一方、印刷データ解釈部20aから出力されたラスターとデータに対する内部命令と

は、ラスター処理部20cに供給される。ラスター処理部20cによって生成された内部命令に応じて、対象とするラスターに貼付される。

[0067] ラスターデータとデータを貼付する内部命令と

は、ラスター処理部20eから要求があった場合に貼付する。

[0068] エッジリスト処理部20eは、ラスターデータを直翻訳して供給する。

[0069] 図7に示す例では、第3番目のyバケットリストを図7に示すエンジリスト9と、图形のエンジリスト9とを貼付する。ここでは、エンジリストヒートは、ディスプレリストの重複を排して合成功したものであり、走査ラインにおいて各オブジェクトが占有する領域を示している。

[0070] このようにして、求めたvの値を文字属性情報として、ヘッダ部60に格納する。次に、各描画オブジェクトのベクタデータの始点のy座標値に相当する走査ラインと、最初の連結セル62へのボインタであるセルがインスタンスから構成される。なお、連結セル62の存在しないエンジリストはリスト部61に登録しない。

50 おなじく走査ラインのx座標値である△x、そのヘッダデータと交差する走査ラインの数である△y、お

15 値をそれぞれ△Eだけ増やす。

$$[0\ 0\ 9\ 8]\ R_a = R_a + \Delta E \quad \dots \quad (11)$$

$$G_a = G_a + \Delta E \quad \dots \quad (12)$$

$$B_a = B_a + \Delta E \quad \dots \quad (13)$$

一方、文字色の値を減少させる場合は、RGB各色の値をそれぞれ△Eだけ減らす。

$$[0\ 0\ 9\ 9]\ R_a = R_a - \Delta E \quad \dots \quad (14)$$

$$G_a = G_a - \Delta E \quad \dots \quad (15)$$

$$B_a = B_a - \Delta E \quad \dots \quad (16)$$

但し、 R_a 、 G_a 、 B_a の値が255を越えた場合は255、負の値になつた場合は0とする。

[0 1 0 0] 最後に、文字に対応するエッジリストの色情報の値を以上で求めた R_a 、 G_a 、 B_a の値に変換する。以上のように、必要に応じて文字色が変換されたエッジリストは、ビットマップ展開部5 0に供給される。

[0 1 0 1] ビットマップ展開部5 0は、供給されたエッジリストを表示形式のデータであるビットマップに展開する。図13は、ビットマップ展開部5 0において実行される処理の一例を説明する。図14 (A) に示すように、第1番目の走査ラインの第1列目から第3列目まで直200個が配置される。

[0 1 0 4] 第2番目の画像に対応するビットマップは、始点が4、終点が6、まだ、色情報が c_2 (= 255) であるので、図14 (B) に示すように、第1番目の走査ラインの第4列目から第6列目まで直255が配置され、このフローチャートが開始されると、以下の処理が実行される。

[S 2 0] ビットマップ展開部5 0は、生成したビットマップ画像を格納するためのメモリを確保する。

[S 2 1] ビットマップ展開部5 0は、連結セルが最初に存在するソバケツを調べ、そのソバケツの最初の連結セルを取得する。

[S 2 2] ビットマップ展開部5 0は、取得した連結セルが文字または图形のものであるか否かを判定する。即ち、ビットマップ展開部5 0は、取得した連結セルの描画オブジェクト判別フラグが“0”で30ある場合か否かを判定し、“0”または“0.1”である場合にはステップS 2 3に進み、それ以外の場合にはステップS 2 5に進む。

[S 2 3] ビットマップ展開部5 0は、取得した連結セルから始点、終点、および、色情報を取得する。

[S 2 4] ビットマップ展開部5 0は、メモリの対応する部分にステップS 2 3で取得した色情報を配置する。

[S 2 5] ビットマップ展開部5 0は、取得した連結セルから始点、終点、および、データアドレスを取得する。

[S 2 6] ビットマップ展開部5 0は、ステップS 2 5において取得したデータアドレスを参照し、ラスタデータバッファ2 0 dからラスタデータを読み出し、メモリの所定の領域に配置する。

[S 2 7] ビットマップ展開部5 0は、連結フラグがE O Cであるか否かを判定し、E O Cである場合にはステップS 2 8に進み、それ以外の場合にはステップS 2 9に進む。

[S 2 8] ビットマップ展開部5 0は、未処理の連結セルが存在しているか否かを判定し、存在している場合に

16 はステップS 3 0に進み、それ以外の場合には処理を終了する。

[S 2 9] ビットマップ展開部5 0は、次の連結セルを取得し、ステップS 2 2に戻る。

[S 3 0] ビットマップ展開部5 0は、次のソバケツの最初の連結セルを取得し、ステップS 2 2に戻る。

[0 1 0 2] 以上のような処理によりれば、エッジリストをビットマップに展開することができる。図14は、エッジリストがビットマップに展開される場合の一例を示す図である。

[0 1 0 3] 図14 (A) に示す例では、第1番目のバケットに、文字、図形、および、ラスターにお応する連結セルが接続されている。第1番目の文字に対応するバケットは、始点が1、終点が3、また、色情報が c_1 (= 200) であるので、図14 (B) に示すように、第1番目の走査ラインの第1列目から第3列目まで直200個が配置される。

[0 1 0 4] 第2番目の画像に対応するバケットは、始点が4、終点が6、まだ、色情報が c_2 (= 255) であるので、図14 (B) に示すように、第1番目の走査ラインの第4列目から第6列目まで直255が配置され、このフローチャートが開始されると、以下の処理が実行される。

[S 2 0] ビットマップ展開部5 0は、生成したビットマップ画像を格納するためのメモリを確保する。

[S 2 1] ビットマップ展開部5 0は、連結セルが最初に存在するソバケツを調べ、そのソバケツの最初の連結セルを取得する。

[S 2 2] ビットマップ展開部5 0は、取得した連結セルが文字または图形のものであるか否かを判定する。即ち、ビットマップ展開部5 0は、取得した連結セルの描画オブジェクト判別フラグが“0”で30ある場合か否かを判定し、“0”または“0.1”である場合にはステップS 2 3に進み、それ以外の場合にはステップS 2 5に進む。

[S 2 3] ビットマップ展開部5 0は、取得した連結セルから始点、終点、および、色情報を取得する。

[S 2 4] ビットマップ展開部5 0は、メモリの対応する部分にステップS 2 3で取得した色情報を配置する。

[S 2 5] ビットマップ展開部5 0は、取得した連結セルから始点、終点、および、データアドレスを取得する。

[S 2 6] ビットマップ展開部5 0は、ステップS 2 5において取得したデータアドレスを参照し、ラスタデータバッファ2 0 dからラスタデータを読み出し、メモリの所定の領域に配置する。

[S 2 7] ビットマップ展開部5 0は、連結フラグがE O Cであるか否かを判定し、E O Cである場合にはステップS 2 8に進み、それ以外の場合にはステップS 2 9に進む。

[S 2 8] ビットマップ展開部5 0は、未処理の連結セルが存在しているか否かを判定し、存在している場合に

17

$$+ 5. 5943 \times B_a \quad \dots \quad (19)$$

同様に、背景色bのRGB各成分Ra、 G_a 、 B_a を求める。

$$X_b, Y_b, Z_b$$

を次式によつて求める。

$$L_a^* = 11.6 \times (Y_a / 2.55) / 3 - 1.6$$

$$(Y_a / 2.55 > 0. 0.08886 \text{ の場合}) \quad \dots \quad (20)$$

$$L_a^* = 9.03 \times (Y_a / 2.55)$$

$$(Y_a / 2.55 \leq 0. 0.08886 \text{ の場合}) \quad \dots \quad (21)$$

同様に、背景の明度 L_b^* も求め、文字と背景の明度の差 ΔL_b^* を次式によつて求める。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 1]$$

$$\Delta L_b^* = L_a^* - L_b^* \quad \dots \quad (22)$$

文字と背景が識別できる基準の明度差 ΔL_{std}^* を5と※

$$\Delta L_{std}^* = \triangle L_{std}^* + (v - 3) \times 0. 5 \quad \dots \quad (23)$$

明度差 ΔL_{std}^* が $\triangle L_{std}^*$ 以上の場合は色変換を行わざ、明度差 ΔL_{diff}^* が $\triangle L_{std}^*$ 未満の場合に色変換を行う。明度差の変換量 ΔL^* は次式で求める。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 3]$$

$$\Delta L^* = \triangle L_{std}^* - \triangle L_{diff}^* \quad \dots \quad (24)$$

文字色の値を増加させるか減少させるのは、次の方法に

より判断する。次式が成り立つ場合は、文字色の値が背景

色の値より大きいかまたは同じじであるため、文字色の

値を増加させる。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 4]$$

$$\triangle L_{diff}^* \geq 0 \quad \dots \quad (25)$$

また、式式が成り立つ場合は、文字色の値が背景色の値

より小さいため、文字色の値を減少させる。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 5]$$

$$\triangle L_{diff}^* < 0 \quad \dots \quad (26)$$

文字色の値を増加させる場合は、RGB各色を次のよう

な割合で増加させる。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 6]$$

$$R_a = R_a + 1. 0.000 \times \Delta L^* \quad \dots \quad (27)$$

$$G_a = G_a + 4. 5907 \times \Delta L^* \quad \dots \quad (28)$$

$$B_a = B_a + 0. 0.601 \times \Delta L^* \quad \dots \quad (29)$$

文字色の値を減少させる場合は、RGB各色を次のよう

な割合で減少させる。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 7]$$

$$R_a = R_a - 1. 0.000 \times \Delta L^* \quad \dots \quad (30)$$

また、式式が成り立つ場合は、文字色の値が背景色の値

より小さいため、文字色の値を減少させる。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 8]$$

$$R_a = R_a - 4. 5907 \times \Delta L^* \quad \dots \quad (31)$$

$$G_a = G_a - 0. 0.601 \times \Delta L^* \quad \dots \quad (32)$$

文字色の値を増加させる場合は、RGB各色を次のよう

な割合で増加させる。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 9]$$

$$X_a = 2. 7.689 \times R_a + 1. 7.517 \times G_a$$

$$+ 1. 1.302 \times B_a \quad \dots \quad (17)$$

$$Y_a = 1. 0.000 \times R_a + 4. 5.907 \times G_a$$

$$+ 0. 0.601 \times B_a \quad \dots \quad (18)$$

$$Z_a = 0. 0.000 \times R_a + 0. 0.565 \times G_a$$

にしてよい。以下にその方法を示す。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 10]$$

まず、文字と背景の明度を求める方法につ

いて説明する。文字色aのRGB各成分を $L_a^* a^* b^*$ 表色系に変換するため、まず R_a G_a B_a から X_a Y_a Z_a を次式によつて求める。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 9]$$

$$X_a = 2. 7.689 \times R_a + 1. 7.517 \times G_a$$

$$+ 1. 1.302 \times B_a \quad \dots \quad (17)$$

$$Y_a = 1. 0.000 \times R_a + 4. 5.907 \times G_a$$

$$+ 0. 0.601 \times B_a \quad \dots \quad (18)$$

$$Z_a = 0. 0.000 \times R_a + 0. 0.565 \times G_a$$

にして、以下にその方法によつて X_a Y_a Z_a を求める。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 11]$$

この値を文字色情報wを生成する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 12]$$

1 < 100 の場合

$$100 \leq i < 150 の場合$$

$$150 \leq i < 200 の場合$$

50

(10)

* [0 1 1 0] 次に、 X_a Y_a Z_a から文字の明度 L_a^* を次式によつて求める。同様に、背景色bのRGB各成分Ra、 G_a 、 B_a を求める。

$$X_b, Y_b, Z_b$$

を次式によつて求める。

$$L_a^* = 11.6 \times (Y_a / 2.55) / 3 - 1.6$$

$$(Y_a / 2.55 > 0. 0.08886 \text{ の場合}) \quad \dots \quad (20)$$

$$L_a^* = 9.03 \times (Y_a / 2.55)$$

$$(Y_a / 2.55 \leq 0. 0.08886 \text{ の場合}) \quad \dots \quad (21)$$

同様に、背景の明度 L_b^* も求め、文字と背景の明度の差 ΔL_b^* を次式によつて求める。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 1]$$

$$\Delta L_b^* = L_a^* - L_b^* \quad \dots \quad (22)$$

※この値を文字サイズおよびフォントの種類の情報によつて求めます。即ち、文字サイズ v および b によって ΔL_b^* を補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 2]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 3]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 4]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 5]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 6]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 7]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 8]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 9]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 10]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 11]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 12]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 13]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 14]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 15]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 16]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 17]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 18]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 19]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 20]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 21]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 22]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 23]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 24]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 25]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 26]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 27]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 28]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 29]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 30]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 31]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 32]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 33]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 34]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 35]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 36]$$

式式によつて補正する。

$$[0\ 1\ 1\ 37]$$

19

$200 \leq i < 250$ の場合 $w = 1$
 $300 \leq i$ の場合 $w = 0$

* サイズ情報 w と、文字属性情報 v を以下の式に代入することにより、基準値 $\Delta Estd$ を算出する。

$$\Delta Estd = \Delta Estd + (v-3) \times 2 + (w-2) \dots \quad (3.3)$$

このようにして得られた基準値 $\Delta Estd$ を、式 (6) によって算出された色差 $\Delta ERGB$ と比較し、色差 $\Delta ERGB$ が基準値 $\Delta Estd$ 以上の場合には文字色の変換を行わ

ず、色差 $\Delta ERGB$ が基準値 $\Delta Estd$ 未満の場合には、前述の式 (8) 以降の処理に従って文字色を変換する。

[0126] なお、明度差によって文字の色を変換する場合には、スクリーンサイズ情報 w と、文字属性情報 v とを以下の式に代入することにより、基準値 $\Delta Lstd$ * を算出する。

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Lstd * &= \Delta Lstd * + (v-3) \times 0.5 \\ &+ (w-2) \times 0.25 \dots \quad (3.4) \end{aligned}$$

そして、式 (2.2) で求められる明度差 $\Delta Ldiff$ * が $\Delta Lstd *$ 以上の場合には色変換を行わず、明度差 $\Delta Ldiff$ * が $\Delta Lstd *$ 未満の場合には色変換を行う。

[0128] 以上のようにして文字色が文字属性とスクリーンサイズとによって変換されたエッジデータは、ビットマップ展開部 6.0 に供給され、そこでビットマップデータに展開された後、スクリーン処理部 6.0 に供給され実行するようになります。

[0129] スクリーン処理部 6.0 は、図 16 (A) に示すビットマップデータに対して、図 16 (B) に示すスクリーン (この例では、3×3 のスクリーン) を用いてスクリーン処理を施す。

[0130] 即ち、図 16 (A) に示すビットマップデータの 3×3 の領域の各ビットと、図 16 (B) に示すスクリーンの各ビットを比較し、ビットマップの画素値がスクリーンの画素値と等しいかまたは大きい場合は “1” を出力し、一方、ビットマップの画素値がスクリーンの画素値未満の場合は “0” を出力する。

[0131] そして、重複を排してスクリーンを適宜移動しながら同様の処理を全てのビットマップデータに対してすることにより、図 16 (C) に示すように画素値が “0” または “1” であるビットマップデータが生成される。

[0132] 以上の実施の形態によれば、スクリーン処理部 6.0 によってビットマップデータにスクリーン処理が施される場合、文字属性情報とスクリーンサイズ情報とを参照して、文字色を変換するようにして、フォントの種類だけでなくスクリーンのサイズによつても文字色が適宜変換されるので、特に、スクリーンのサイズが大きい場合でも文字の判読性が低下することを防止することができます。

[0133] なお、以上の実施の形態では、色差または明度差を参照して文字色を変換するようしたが、本発明はこれらのみに限られるものではなく、例えば、漫

21

* サイズ情報 w と、文字属性情報 v を以下の式に代入することにより、基準値 $\Delta Estd$ を算出する。

$$\Delta Estd = \Delta Estd + (v-3) \times 2 + (w-2) \dots \quad (3.3)$$

このようにして得られた基準値 $\Delta Estd$ を、式 (6) によって算出された色差 $\Delta ERGB$ と比較し、色差 $\Delta ERGB$ が基準値 $\Delta Estd$ 以上の場合には文字色の変換を行わ

ず、色差 $\Delta ERGB$ が基準値 $\Delta Estd$ 未満の場合には、前述の式 (8) 以降の処理に従って文字色を変換する。

[0126] なお、明度差によって文字の色を変換する場合には、スクリーンサイズ情報 w と、文字属性情報 v とを以下の式に代入することにより、基準値 $\Delta Lstd$ * を算出する。

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Lstd * &= \Delta Lstd * + (v-3) \times 0.5 \\ &+ (w-2) \times 0.25 \dots \quad (3.4) \end{aligned}$$

そして、式 (2.2) で求められる明度差 $\Delta Ldiff$ * が $\Delta Lstd *$ 以上の場合には色変換を行わず、明度差 $\Delta Ldiff$ * が $\Delta Lstd *$ 未満の場合には色変換を行う。

[0128] 以上のようにして文字色が文字属性とスクリーンサイズとによって変換されたエッジデータは、ビットマップ展開部 6.0 に供給され、そこでビットマップデータに展開された後、スクリーン処理部 6.0 に供給され実行するようになります。

[0129] スクリーン処理部 6.0 は、図 16 (A) に示すビットマップデータに対して、図 16 (B) に示すスクリーン (この例では、3×3 のスクリーン) を用いてスクリーン処理を施す。

[0130] 即ち、図 16 (A) に示すビットマップデータの 3×3 の領域の各ビットと、図 16 (B) に示すスクリーンの各ビットを比較し、ビットマップの画素値がスクリーンの画素値と等しいかまたは大きい場合は “1” を出力し、一方、ビットマップの画素値がスクリーンの画素値未満の場合は “0” を出力する。

[0131] そして、重複を排してスクリーンを適宜移動しながら同様の処理を全てのビットマップデータに対してすることにより、図 16 (C) に示すように画素値が “0” または “1” であるビットマップデータが生成される。

[0132] 以上の実施の形態によれば、スクリーン処理部 6.0 によってビットマップデータにスクリーン処理が施される場合、文字属性情報とスクリーンサイズ情報とを参照して、文字色を変換するようにして、フォントの種類だけでなくスクリーンのサイズによつても文字色が適宜変換されるので、特に、スクリーンのサイズが大きい場合でも文字の判読性が低下することを防止することができます。

[0133] なお、以上の実施の形態では、色差または明度差を参照して文字色を変換するようしたが、本発明はこれらのみに限られるものではなく、例えば、漫

22

* サイズ情報 w と、文字属性情報 v を以下の式に代入することにより、基準値 $\Delta Estd$ を算出する。

$$\Delta Estd = \Delta Estd + (v-3) \times 2 + (w-2) \dots \quad (3.3)$$

このようにして得られた基準値 $\Delta Estd$ を、式 (6) によって算出された色差 $\Delta ERGB$ と比較し、色差 $\Delta ERGB$ が基準値 $\Delta Estd$ 以上の場合には、上記の處理機能は、コンピュータによって実現する。更に、上記の處理機能は、コンピュータによって実現する。その場合、画像処理装置が有すべき機能に該当する。

[0126] なお、明度差によって文字の色を変換する場合には、スクリーンサイズ情報 w と、文字属性情報 v とを以下の式に代入することにより、基準値 $\Delta Lstd$ * を算出する。

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Lstd * &= \Delta Lstd * + (v-3) \times 0.5 \\ &+ (w-2) \times 0.25 \dots \quad (3.4) \end{aligned}$$

そして、式 (2.2) で求められる明度差 $\Delta Ldiff$ * が $\Delta Lstd *$ 以上の場合には色変換を行わず、明度差 $\Delta Ldiff$ * が $\Delta Lstd *$ 未満の場合には色変換を行う。

[0128] 以上のようにして文字色が文字属性とスクリーンサイズとによって変換されたエッジデータは、ビットマップ展開部 6.0 に供給され、そこでビットマップデータに展開された後、スクリーン処理部 6.0 に供給され実行するようになります。

[0129] スクリーン処理部 6.0 は、図 16 (A) に示すビットマップデータに対して、図 16 (B) に示すスクリーン (この例では、3×3 のスクリーン) を用いてスクリーン処理を施す。

[0130] 即ち、図 16 (A) に示すビットマップデータの 3×3 の領域の各ビットと、図 16 (B) に示すスクリーンの各ビットを比較し、ビットマップの画素値がスクリーンの画素値と等しいかまたは大きい場合は “1” を出力し、一方、ビットマップの画素値がスクリーンの画素値未満の場合は “0” を出力する。

[0131] そして、重複を排してスクリーンを適宜移動しながら同様の処理を全てのビットマップデータに対してすることにより、図 16 (C) に示すように画素値が “0” または “1” であるビットマップデータが生成される。

[0132] 以上の実施の形態によれば、スクリーン処理部 6.0 によってビットマップデータにスクリーン処理が施される場合、文字属性情報とスクリーンサイズ情報とを参照して、文字色を変換するようにして、フォントの種類だけでなくスクリーンのサイズによつても文字色が適宜変換されるので、特に、スクリーンのサイズが大きい場合でも文字の判読性が低下することを防止することができます。

[0133] なお、以上の実施の形態では、色差または明度差を参照して文字色を変換するようしたが、本発明はこれらのみに限られるものではなく、例えば、漫

[図 15] 本発明の他の実施の形態の構成例を示すブロック図である。

[図 16] スクリーン処理の一例を示す図である。

[図 17] フォントマップデータ

[図 18] フォント属性情報

[図 19] フォント属性情報

[図 20] フォント属性情報

[図 21] フォント属性情報

[図 22] フォント属性情報

[図 23] フォント属性情報

[図 24] フォント属性情報

[図 25] フォント属性情報

[図 26] フォント属性情報

[図 27] フォント属性情報

[図 28] フォント属性情報

[図 29] フォント属性情報

[図 30] フォント属性情報

[図 31] フォント属性情報

[図 32] フォント属性情報

[図 33] フォント属性情報

[図 34] フォント属性情報

[図 35] フォント属性情報

[図 36] フォント属性情報

[図 37] フォント属性情報

[図 38] フォント属性情報

[図 39] フォント属性情報

[図 40] フォント属性情報

[図 41] フォント属性情報

[図 42] フォント属性情報

[図 43] フォント属性情報

[図 44] フォント属性情報

[図 45] フォント属性情報

[図 46] フォント属性情報

[図 47] フォント属性情報

[図 48] フォント属性情報

[図 49] フォント属性情報

[図 50] フォント属性情報

[図 51] フォント属性情報

[図 52] フォント属性情報

[図 53] フォント属性情報

[図 54] フォント属性情報

[図 55] フォント属性情報

[図 56] フォント属性情報

[図 57] フォント属性情報

[図 58] フォント属性情報

[図 59] フォント属性情報

[図 60] フォント属性情報

[図 61] フォント属性情報

[図 62] フォント属性情報

[図 63] フォント属性情報

[図 64] フォント属性情報

[図 65] フォント属性情報

[図 66] フォント属性情報

[図 67] フォント属性情報

[図 68] フォント属性情報

[図 69] フォント属性情報

[図 70] フォント属性情報

[図 71] フォント属性情報

[図 72] フォント属性情報

[図 73] フォント属性情報

[図 74] フォント属性情報

[図 75] フォント属性情報

[図 76] フォント属性情報

[図 77] フォント属性情報

[図 78] フォント属性情報

[図 79] フォント属性情報

[図 80] フォント属性情報

[図 81] フォント属性情報

[図 82] フォント属性情報

[図 83] フォント属性情報

[図 84] フォント属性情報

[図 85] フォント属性情報

[図 86] フォント属性情報

[図 87] フォント属性情報

[図 88] フォント属性情報

[図 89] フォント属性情報

[図 90] フォント属性情報

[図 91] フォント属性情報

[図 92] フォント属性情報

[図 93] フォント属性情報

[図 94] フォント属性情報

[図 95] フォント属性情報

[図 96] フォント属性情報

[図 97] フォント属性情報

[図 98] フォント属性情報

[図 99] フォント属性情報

[図 100] フォント属性情報

[図 101] フォント属性情報

[図 102] フォント属性情報

[図 103] フォント属性情報

[図 104] フォント属性情報

[図 105] フォント属性情報

[図 106] フォント属性情報

[図 107] フォント属性情報

[図 108] フォント属性情報

[図 109] フォント属性情報

[図 110] フォント属性情報

[図 111] フォント属性情報

[図 112] フォント属性情報

[図 113] フォント属性情報

[図 114] フォント属性情報

[図 115] フォント属性情報

[図 116] フォント属性情報

[図 117] フォント属性情報

[図 118] フォント属性情報

[図 119] フォント属性情報

[図 120] フォント属性情報

[図 121] フォント属性情報

[図 122] フォント属性情報

[図 123] フォント属性情報

[図 124] フォント属性情報

[図 125] フォント属性情報

[図 126] フォント属性情報

[図 127] フォント属性情報

[図 128] フォント属性情報

[図 129] フォント属性情報

[図 130] フォント属性情報

[図 131] フォント属性情報

[図 132] フォント属性情報

[図 133] フォント属性情報

[図 134] フォント属性情報

[図 135] フォント属性情報

[図 136] フォント属性情報

[図 137] フォント属性情報

[図 138] フォント属性情報

[図 139] フォント属性情報

[図 140] フォント属性情報

[図 141] フォント属性情報

[図 142] フォント属性情報

[図 143] フォント属性情報

[図 144] フォント属性情報

[図 145] フォント属性情報

[図 146] フォント属性情報

[図 147] フォント属性情報

[図 148] フォント属性情報

[図 149] フォント属性情報

[図 150] フォント属性情報

[図 151] フォント属性情報

[図 152] フォント属性情報

[図 153] フォント属性情報

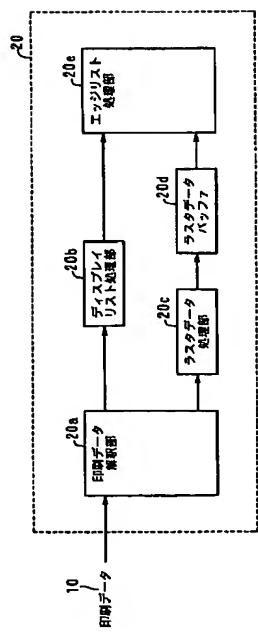
[図 154] フォント属性情報

[図 155] フォント属性情報

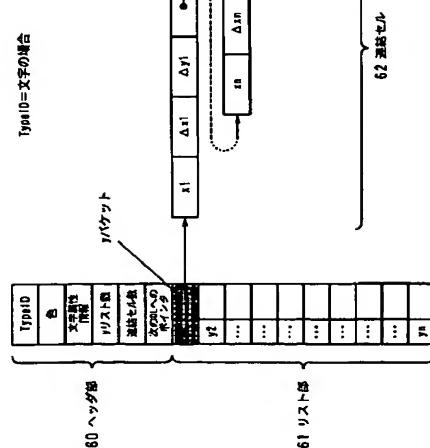
[図 156] フォント属性情報

[図 157] フォント属性情報

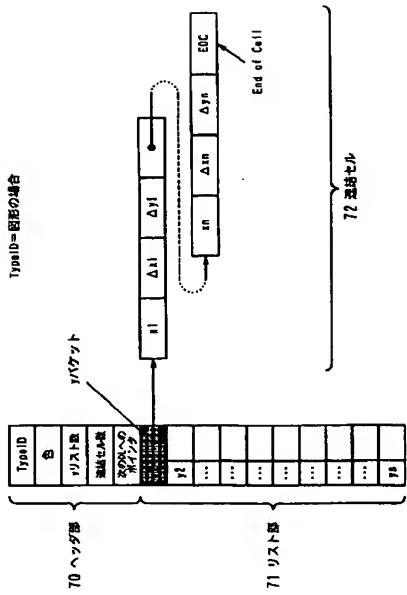
[図3]



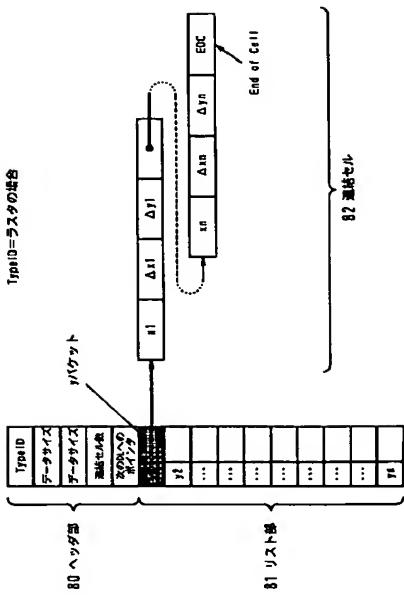
[図4]



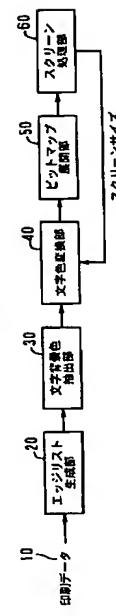
[図5]



[図6]

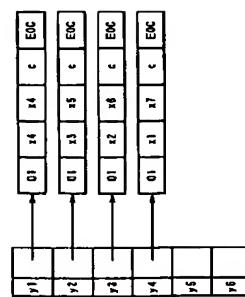


[図15]

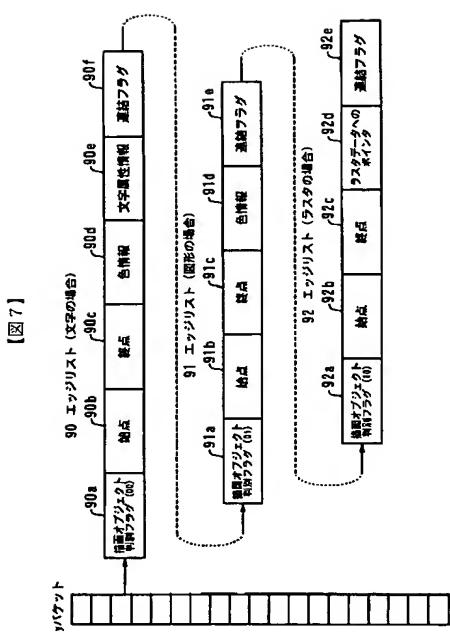


(A)

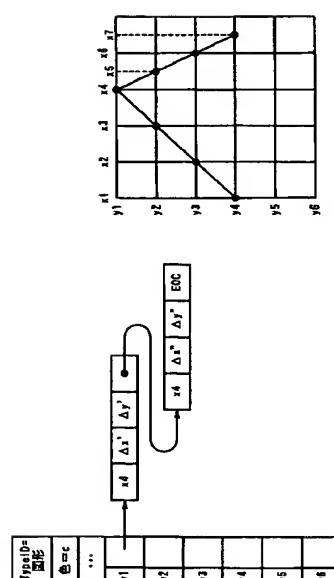
(B)



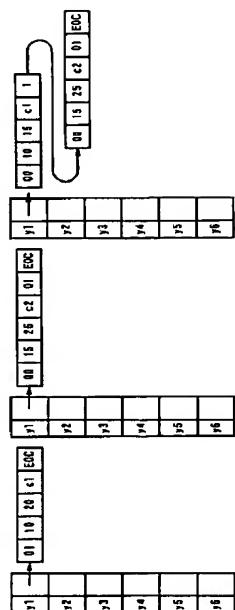
[図9]



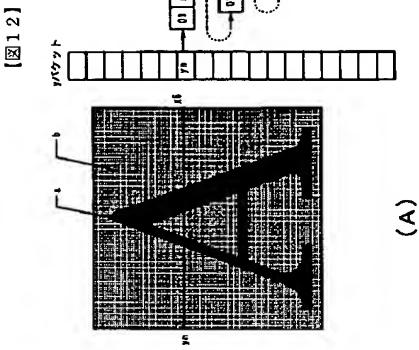
一
8
圖



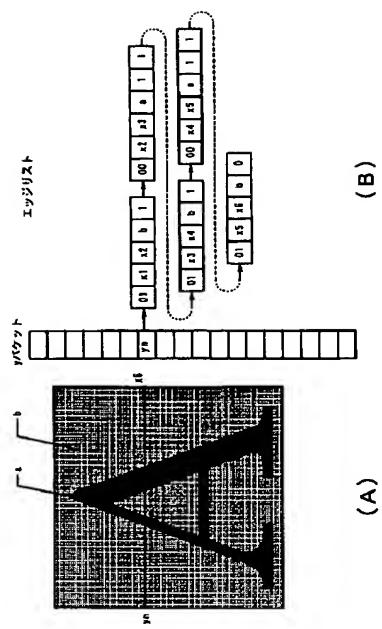
(B)



(A) (B) (C)



[12]



(A) □ (B)

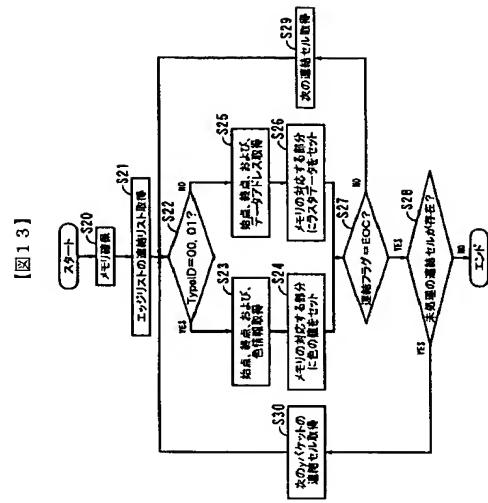
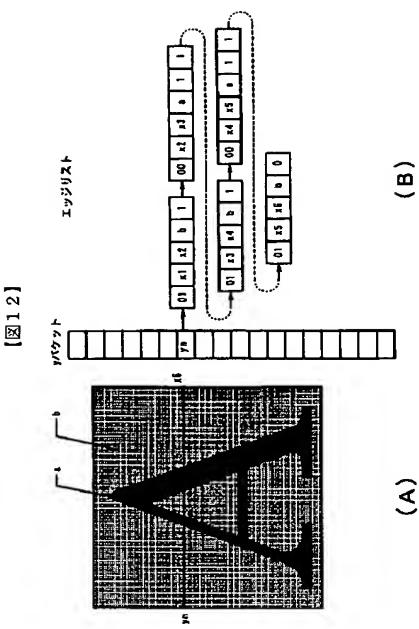


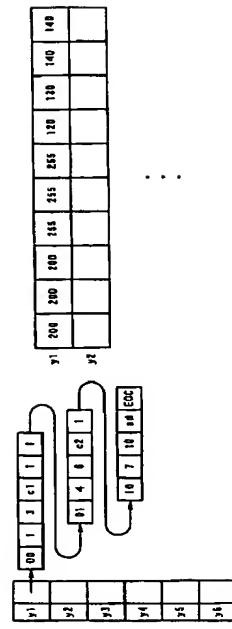
图 131



(17)

特開2000-66658

[図14]



(A)

(B)

[図16]

1	5	6	5	3
4	6	5	5	
3	9	8	7	6
0	1	0	1	6
0	4	7	9	1

0	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

(B)

(C)

(A)